



TEMPORARY BOUNDARY MONUMENT ON THE ALASKAN BORDER TO BE SUCCEEDED BY A PERMANENT ONE MADE OF ALUMINUM.

air which had been pumped into him slowly escaped, leaving him at last a limp and lifeless lord of the forest.

These balloons are made of a thin yet tough skin called baidruche, which is obtained from the insides of oxen, similar to the gold beater's skin used by jewelers. Made with single skins a balloon nineteen inches long runs to about a dollar, but it can be used only once. That is the quality generally used at fairs. When one requires a balloon for hanging outside a shop or for sending up with an advertisement several times a week, it is necessary to have a double skinned one, and these cost double the money. One about eight feet long will cost \$15. If one wants to advertise his goods on a life-size elephant it would cost from \$30 to \$40.

THE GREENOUGH STATUE.

Eyesore on East Front of Capitol Yields to Ravages of Weather.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 18.—The famous Greenough statue of George Washington, in which the Father of his Country is depicted semi-nude in extreme classic style, and which stands on the esplanade east of the Capitol, is yielding so rapidly to the ravages of the weather that Congress at the coming session will be asked to authorize its removal. The heroic figure is of Italian marble, which is incapable of withstanding the variable climate of Washington, with its freezing winters and exceedingly hot summers, and each year a part of it crumbles away. The latest damage has been done to the right eye of the figure. A large piece near the nose has dropped out. This gives the otherwise dignified and serious face a curious expression. In addition to this the base has split and pieces have chipped out of the baldric which supports the sword.

Ever since the statue was brought from Italy sixty-five years ago, on board a merchantman, and placed in the Capitol it has been the butt of wits in the House and Senate and has been criticised by connoisseurs. The statue was provided for by a resolution introduced in the House February 18, 1832, and was executed in Florence by Horace Greenough, of Massachusetts. It was intended originally to rest in the Capitol directly over the spot intended for Washington's tomb, and for years did obstruct the centre of the rotunda under the great dome, but Senators and Representatives could not stand the criticism the figure attracted in this position, and it was finally moved out of doors, despite the fact that it was well understood that exposure to rain and frost would ruin it. Several years ago Congress made an effort to protect the statue from further deterioration by providing a wooden structure to be placed over it in the winter. This unsightly shed was used for a time, but abandoned in the last two years.

There was a time when vandals and relic hunters used to harass the statue, but for some time it has been overlooked by them and left to the solicitous care of the workmen, who give it a skin of hot paraffin every winter before the frost sets in, and who come around in the spring and scrub it and patch its cracks and gaps with plaster. The ravages now are particularly noticeable, and as the features wear away the figure, with its patches of plaster, is becoming more and more ridiculous. The statue is twenty feet high and weighs twenty-one tons. Elliott Woods, superintendent of the Capitol, will recommend to Congress that the statue be removed to one of the places where relics are stored in Washington, or that a Greek temple be placed about it, so that it may easily be protected from the weather. The statue thus far has cost the government \$42,170.74.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY LINE

Surveys Rapidly Fixing the Marks Through the Peaks.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 18.—In all the work of establishing permanently the boundary lines along the vast frontier between Canada and the United States, on which joint commissions are now engaged, none are beset with greater difficulties or possessed of more picturesque features than that in Alaska. This line over which there has been so much dispute, though fixed geographically on the charts by an international commission, has never before been visibly denoted by boundary monuments and a "blazed trail." It has been the task of engineers representing the United States and Canadian governments for the last two summers to push their way through the almost impenetrable wilderness and mountain fastnesses, frequently in deep snow, where the line runs, and so to mark their path that it may stand for all time as an international boundary. Their work is in advance of the pioneer, and serves to denote to the prospective settler whether he is establishing himself on land over which the Stars and Stripes may fly, or whether he is to be a subject of Great Britain.

Some of the engineers of the United States government who have been engaged in establishing boundary marks along the Alaskan frontier, and who were sent out by the United

States Coast and Geodetic Survey from Washington, have now returned. They were driven in by the snows that have already begun to fall in the mountain region of Alaska, and which made further surveying work this year impossible. One of the difficult features about the laying of the Alaskan boundary line "in natura," as it is termed by the surveyors, is the fact that a great portion of it is fixed with towering mountain peaks as the guide posts determining the line's direction. These mountain peaks were chosen by the International Commission of 1903 in London to set at rest forever all differences of interpretation of the "line ten marine leagues from the coast," which

placing durable boundary monuments along their sides and through the valleys. Between the fifty-sixth and sixtieth parallels in Southeastern Alaska there are eighty-five of these fixed boundary peaks, nearly all of them reaching a height of 6,000 feet, and others towering into the clouds to a height of 18,000 feet.

Parties of engineers representing both governments have been at work this year on the boundary north of Portland Canal, at Unuk River, Kahtete River, White Pass, the headwaters of the Chilkat River, Salmon River and Taku River. Despite the necessarily slow progress, the work in the last two summers has been practically finished to the headwaters of



THE SHIRTLESS FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

had come down to the United States from the Russian purchase. These peaks were charted for the commission by the surveys of 1893-'94-'95, and were designated on the official maps by numbers according to their estimated height. It is now the trying duty of the engineers of both governments actually to explore the peaks,

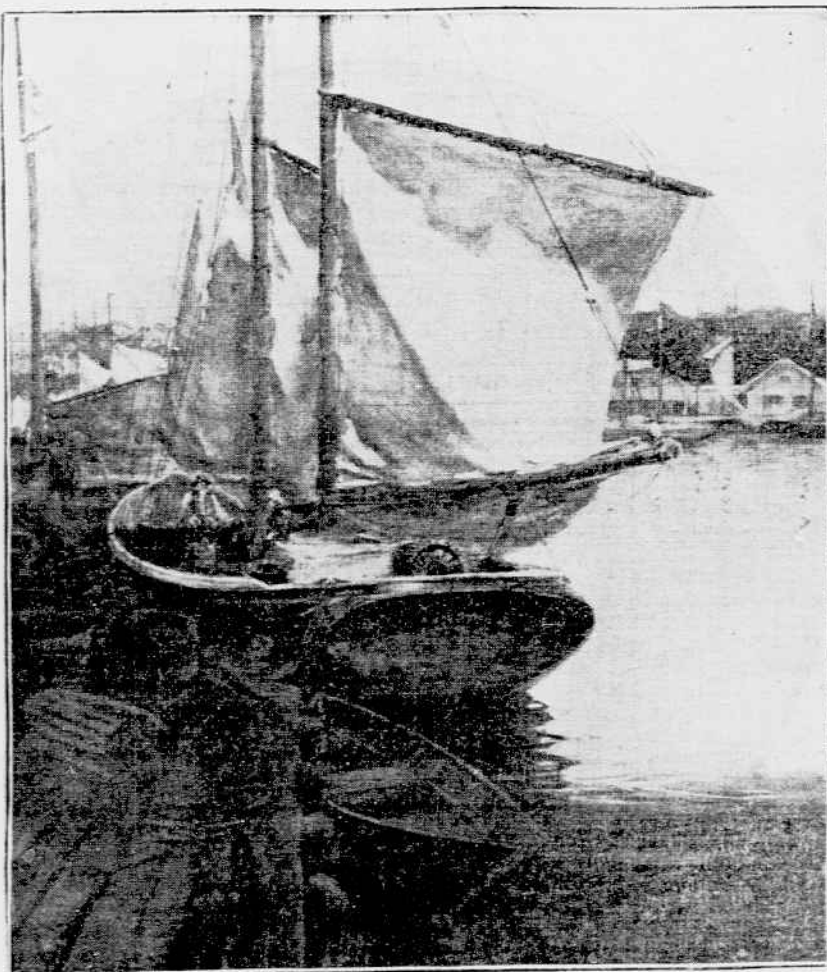
Linn Canal and between Portland Canal and Stikine River, leaving a gap between Stikine River and Mt. St. Elias. Of the 840 miles of boundary on the Southeastern Alaskan frontier about two hundred miles has been marked. This is along the boundary where it crosses the main thoroughfare to the coast.

The bronzed faces and the weather-beaten look of the American engineers who have returned from the field tell of the five months of exposure to the open air to which they have been subjected in their progress through a region where even the hardest pioneers have not yet settled. The engineers starting on their expeditions prepare themselves to be absent from civilization for many months at a time, and their outfit is made up with the utmost care.

The surveying instruments and store of boundary monuments, so indispensable to the engineer in the practical side of his work, are supplemented with an equally needed supply of physical necessities—food and tentage equipment. The parties as a rule consist of a chief, an assistant, and from eight to twenty men, with one or two cooks. The additional men are needed not only to carry the packs and boundary stones, but there must be at least half a dozen stout axemen whose duty it is to cut a path through the dense timbers when the engineers agree with the Canadian representative accompanying them upon the course that the boundary line must take. The boundary monuments, made of aluminum, about thirty inches in height, are placed in solid rock along the boundary, usually at the crossing of streams and trails. They are from two to three miles apart. As an additional indication to prospectors and settlers of the location of the line a swath through the trees twenty feet wide is cut. In the lowlands of Alaska huge trees are encountered, and the cutting of them down makes the work slow.

The surveying parties whenever possible use navigable streams to hasten their progress. The engineers who worked at the headwaters of the Chilkat River last summer started out from Seattle early in May and travelled four

Continued on fifth page.



DRYING SAILS.

Painting by F. McIntosh Arnold, shown at the sixteenth annual exhibition of the New-York Water Color Club, now open at No. 215 West 57th-st.

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